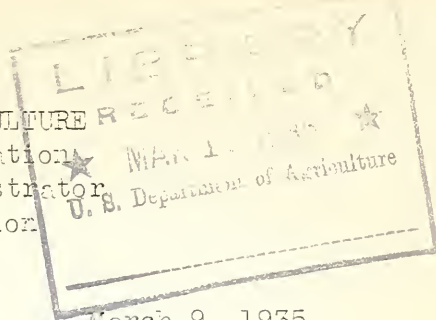


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Alfred D. Stedman, Assistant Administrator
Director, Division of Information
Washington, D. C.



No. 69

March 9, 1935.

TO FARM JOURNAL EDITORS:

The following information is for your use.

DeWitt C. Wing and Francis A. Flood

DeWitt C. Wing and Francis A. Flood,
Specialists in Information.

ADVANCING SOUND FARMING PRACTICES

By Joseph F. Cox, Chief, Replacement Crops Section,
Division of Program Planning.

The adjustment program is not only a cooperative effort to balance production to market demands, and give producers fair exchange value for agricultural commodities, but also a cooperative program of good farming, founded on practical experience and scientific achievement.

Sound farming practices, such as carefully planned rotations; increased acreage of leguminous crops and improved pastures; erosion control; fertility maintenance and improvement; planting of farm woodlots; effective cultivation and weed-control; and selection of good seed of better varieties and seed treatments, all these, from an immediate and long-time standpoint, are receiving a greater impetus than ever before in American history.

The program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration calls for the constructive use of land retired from surplus production to be used in constructive ways that do not produce damaging surpluses of other commodities but do conserve and improve soil fertility. According to Administrator Chester C. Davis, over 3,000,000 American farmers have signed adjustment contracts. The great majority of these cooperators have given thought to changing their farming systems to meet present-day market demands. They are engaged in a vast cooperative program of improved farm practice.

In the case of the basic surplus crops (corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco), adjustment programs required a reduction in 1934 of about 36,000,000 acres. This acreage was previously responsible for the production of surpluses of these commodities, unwanted and unused by either domestic or foreign consumers; and uncontrolled surpluses acted as a major factor in depressing prices far below the cost of production.

Wheat, cotton, corn-hog, and tobacco contracts for 1935 permit and encourage the planting of soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops on contracted or shifted acreage. The Adjustment Administration hopes to stimulate the use of the greater part of the 30,000,000 shifted acres of 1935 (about one acre of every ten of cultivated land) for new seedings of pasture and meadow crops, and for emergency forage crops, and crops for erosion-prevention and soil-improvement. These are constructive uses of land. They prevent the loss of fertility through erosion. They not only maintain but in many cases increase the ultimate productive power of our soils.

Far-sighted, practical farmers have long favored a substantial increase in the acreage of such crops as alfalfa, sweet clover, lespedeza, and the clovers, and of blue grass, red top, and other pasture grasses of a permanent character.

Livestock specialists agree that the dairy, livestock, and poultry industries in general will benefit by decreased costs of production through increasing the available supplies of high-protein pasture and hay crops on individual farms and through increased acreages of improved pastures. Feed grains will be fed to better advantage if they are balanced with the proper amounts of home-produced alfalfa, clover, lespedeza, and other legumes, and if cattle range during the grazing season on properly managed pastures.

More home-grown protein roughages and pasture will lead to more economical production, but not to increased production, of meat and milk.

Farmers who signed corn-hog, wheat, cotton and tobacco contracts are encouraged to consider planting on contracted acreage new seedings of clovers, alfalfa, lespedeza and blue grass, red top, crested wheat grass, Bermuda grass and other pasture and meadow crops, in accordance with climatic and soil adaptations.

The corn-hog contract of this year, owing to drought conditions, carries no restriction on the use of the shifted acreage, but the adjustment program encourages the use of land taken out of corn for pasture and meadow crops and for feed crops other than corn needed to build up feed reserves reduced by the drought.

The use of soybeans, cow peas, vetches and peas, clovers, velvet beans and other legumes valuable for soil-improvement and for forage purposes is also recommended in constructively adjusting crop production on contracted acreage in connection with all contracts.

Other constructive uses that appeal to the common sense of experienced farmers are authorized in the contracts and encouraged by the Adjustment Administration. Such uses include fallowing to conserve moisture or to control weeds in regions where these practices are adapted, such as the Northwest; terracing and strip cropping, practices urgently needed throughout the South and Southwest, in order to check erosion and conserve and improve the soil.

The planting of trees for farm woodlot, windbreak, and post purposes is worthy of the attention of farmers generally. Although the area of contracted acreage used for this purpose may not be large, the need of farm woodlots on individual farms where they are not established, is recognized. Farmers who have access to woodlots on their farms know the value of a timber lot for available posts and timber for repairs, and for providing the farm wood supply, as a source of maple syrup, nuts and other products of the woods. All members of the farm family appreciate the woodlot as a place for family picnics and recreation. Farm people value farm woodlots as havens of refuge and breeding places for song birds, game birds and small game animals.

The cotton, tobacco, and corn-hog contracts permit contracted or shifted acreage to be used in producing home food and feed. In spite of the fact that our country was settled comparatively recently by pioneers who found it necessary to produce nearly all of their own food and much of their clothing on the farm, far too many farmers fail to follow the efficient methods of their forefathers in the home production of food for the family and feed for cattle and other livestock and poultry producing products directly for the family.

The wheat contract permits the planting on contracted acreage of emergency hay and pasture crops urgently needed throughout the drought region to meet the deficiency of roughage, in addition to establishing new seedings of pasture and meadow crops, and establishing farm woodlots.

While contract signers may permit their contracted acreage to lie idle, they are urged not to do this where erosion from wind and water is likely to occur, and noxious weeds to become established.

During 1934 more than nine-tenths of the cotton and tobacco contract-signers planted their contracted acreage to crops for home food and feed use and to soil-improving, erosion-preventing and weed-controlling forage crops. About four-fifths of the wheat and corn-hog contract signers planted their contracted acres to soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops or emergency forage crops to meet the drought-shortage of roughage and pasture.

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NO STORAGE CHARGES ADDED TO SALE PRICE OF AAA SEEDS

Stocks of adapted seed conserved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to relieve the seed deficiency in drought areas, will be sold to farmers at flat prices previously announced, but without the addition of storage charges. In December it was stated that such seed supplies would be sold at flat prices, based on actual cost of the seed as grain, cost of handling, and cleaning, plus storage. However, because of economies effected in freight and administrative costs, the regulation regarding storage charges has been rescinded, with the approval of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. As a result of this action the sale price of the seed to farmers, at point of delivery, will be as follows, available from bonded distributors in drought counties:

Per Bushel

Spring wheat, Marquis and Ceres varieties	\$1.35
Durum Wheat, all varieties	1.60
Malting Barley, all varieties	1.35
Feed Barley, Trebi variety	1.10
Feed Barley, West Coast types	1.20
Oats, white and yellow, early and mid-season varieties.....	.75
Oats, red80
Flax	2.25

More than 2,000 local elevators and seed houses have been approved by county drought committees and placed under bond to act as agents of the Administration in distributing to farmers Government-held seed on a service charge basis. More than 19,000,000 bushels of seed-grain are available for distribution.

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675,000 FARMERS SIGN CORN-HOG CONTRACT APPLICATIONS

Approximately 675,000 farmers have signed applications for 1935 corn-hog adjustment contracts, Claude R. Wickard, chief of the corn-hog section, has announced. This figure was estimated after receipt of reports from state extension directors in a dozen major corn and hog producing states.

April 1 has been set as the deadline for acceptance of corn-hog applications by county allotment committees. Particular counties or states, however, may close their sign-up campaign earlier if such action meets with the approval of the corn-hog section.

Iowa leads in the campaign with more than 125,000 applications signed -- nearly one-sixth of those reported to date. Missouri follows with 70,000 of its farmers included in the sign-up. Other leading corn-hog states report applications signed as follows: Illinois and Nebraska, 65,000 each; Indiana and Kansas, 50,000 each; South Dakota, 37,000; and Texas and Oklahoma about 30,000 each.

With the closing date in the sign-up campaign only about three weeks away, Administration officials say that the total number of contracts signed this year may be slightly less than in 1934, when more than 1,155,000 contracts were signed. Under the 1935 program, a single contract may cover several tracts of land owned by different landlords; while last year a contract could not cover more than two separately-owned tracts.

Although the number of contracts signed may be slightly less in 1935, Mr. Wickard believes that the percentage of corn acreage covered will compare favorably with last year and will exceed original estimates. Though the minimum adjustment of corn acreage required under the 1935 contract was lowered from 20 percent to 10 percent of the base acreage, reports from the field indicate that the average percentage of acres to be held out of production is running nearly as high as in 1934, in most localities.

Mr. Wickard says that in some states many farmers who did not participate in the 1934 corn-hog program are applying for contracts this year. Nebraska reports more than 5,000 new signers. South Dakota, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Oklahoma are other states listing new applicants in their sign-up totals.

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BENEFIT PAYMENTS TO FARMERS REACH \$690,728,712

Farmers participating in the programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have received a total of \$690,728,712 in rental and benefit payments, and payments in connection with the exercise of cotton options and the cotton producers' pool, up to March 7, 1935, according to accounts showing checks disbursed. The total is cumulative from May 12, 1933.

Of the grand total shown by the check tabulation, \$267,608,877 represents payments in connection with 1933 adjustment programs, and \$423,119,835 represents payments in connection with 1934 adjustment programs. The total, however, does not include removal-of-surplus figures. Payments, as shown by checks issued, were as follows by commodity and program:

Cotton, 1933 program, \$112,739,209; cotton, 1934 program, \$110,-536,103; sale of cotton options, \$12,224,694; disbursement from cotton pool, \$48,712,775; disbursement from sales made by Bankhead tax-exempt certificate pool, \$9,999,164.

Tobacco, 1933 program, \$2,056,618; 1934 program, \$17,094,004.

Wheat, 1933 program, \$91,875,579; 1934 program, \$63,382,738.

Corn-hogs, 1934 program, \$216,783,913.

Sugar, 1934 program, \$5,323,911.

More than 11,366,000 checks have been written in connection with these disbursements.

The regular monthly report of expenditures issued by the comptroller of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, announced today, gives a detailed analysis of gross expenditures of \$822,128,427, cumulative from date of organization, May 12, 1933, to February 1, 1935. This regular report lists, by commodity, state and county, rental and benefit payments amounting to \$585,921,943; expenditure of \$196,882,387 in connection with removal of surplus operations; and administrative expenses of \$39,324,096. It does not list disbursements in connection with cotton options, the cotton option pool, or the Bankhead certificate pool.

By commodity adjustment programs, the cumulative total of \$585,921,943 has been distributed as follows, according to the report:

Cotton, \$215,630,075.
Wheat, \$153,228,799.
Tobacco, \$21,365,735.
Corn-hogs, \$195,641,229.
Sugar, \$56,103.

Also reported are surplus removal purchases and operations, as follows:

Hogs, \$46,078,759; wheat (export operations), \$6,097,239; butter and cheese, \$16,006,962; cattle, \$105,150,776; sheep and goats, \$7,123,890; seed conservation, \$15,736,774; sugar, \$355,775; and peanuts, \$332,209.

Cumulative returns from processing and related taxes had reached a total of \$692,878,537.71 up to February 1, as of the same date of the Comptroller's report. By commodity on which collected, the cumulative receipts were as follows:

Wheat, \$192,262,806.78; cotton, \$202,843,528.14; tobacco, \$38,867,539.34; field corn, \$8,692,124.97; hogs, \$198,063,185.53; sugar-cane and sugar beets, \$38,403,921.48; peanuts, \$884,290.91; unclassified, \$1,343,290.13; paper and jute, \$11,517,850.53.

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1935 BANKHEAD ACT REGULATIONS PROVIDE MINIMUM ALLOTMENTS

Regulations governing operation of the Bankhead Cotton Act for the 1935-36 crop year, including a provision for allotting to each farm that has an established base production of not more than two bales, an amount of tax-exemption certificates equal to such production, have been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and signed by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

This year's production of tax-exemption cotton is limited under the Bankhead Act to 10,500,000 bales of 500-pounds net weight each, equivalent to 10,983,264 bales of 478 pounds net weight. On the ginning of cotton not tax-exempt, the Act levies a tax at the rate of 50 percent of the average central market price on 7/8-inch middling spot cotton. The Secretary of Agriculture will determine this average price before the ginning season opens and at subsequent intervals, if necessary.

The national allotment of 10,500,000 bales would indicate that producers may expect to receive a tax-free allotment equal to approximately 65 percent of the average production in the base period.

Producers who cannot agree with the recommendations of county committees, which recommend the basis for determining individual farm allotments, will have the right this season to appeal to a State Board. State Boards also will hear appeals from producers who have authentic figures which do not agree with recommendations of County Committees in regard to their allowed base acreage and production yields under the adjustment program.

That portion of the 1935-36 regulations dealing with tax-exempt allotments to small farms reads as follows:

"Each allotment of tax-exempt cotton shall be expressed in net pounds of lint cotton. The State Allotment Board shall determine each such allotment by applying to the allotment basis of each farm such percentual figure as is required to be used in order to insure each producer his pro rata share of the allotment under the Act, except that if the allotment basis of any farm on which cotton was planted in any year after 1927 and before 1935 is 956 pounds or less the allotment shall be 100 percent of the allotment basis, and if the application of such percentual figure to the allotment basis of any farm with an allotment basis of more than 956 pounds on which cotton was planted in any year after 1927 and before 1935 results in a figure of less than 956 pounds the allotment shall be 956 pounds...."

As a standard bale of cotton weighing 500 pounds gross contains 478 pounds of lint cotton wrapped in 22 pounds of bagging and ties, an allotment of 956 pounds of lint is the equivalent of two bales of cotton.

Community and county committees through which individual producers will apply for allotments of tax-exempt cotton and tax-exemption certificates under the Bankhead Act have been elected and are functioning in all counties in the Cotton Belt. County agents will handle the applications in a few counties where production is small.

Application forms must be signed by an owner, a cash tenant, or a tenant who pays as rent a fixed quantity of products (standing-rent tenant). These application forms will be mailed to the field from Washington as soon as they are printed. An individual share-tenant or share-cropper who operates an entire farm may submit a joint application and sign with his landlord, or at the discretion of the county committee, either the landlord's signature or the share tenant's or cropper's signature may be dispensed with if either interested party is unavailable or not desirous of signing, or is not in a position to supply the information called for in the application. Any operator entitled to sign an application may do so through an agent, but the agent must submit a written document showing his authority to act for the operator of the farm covered by the application. Provision has been made to assure that share-croppers and share-tenants receive the share of tax-exemption certificates to which they are entitled by law.

Counties have been divided into communities and a community committee designated in each county sub-division. The community committees are establishing headquarters where farm operators or their agents may submit applications. The data submitted in applications will be examined by the community and county committees and necessary adjustments may be made. The county committee's recommendations for figures to be used in determining individual allotments will be based on the best information available regarding cotton base acreage and production.

The recommendations of the County Committee will go to the State Allotment Board which will compute final individual allotments. No individual allotments may be made within a county until all of the applications for allotments from the county have been received. The State Allotment Board also will direct distribution of any reserve of tax-

exemption certificates which may be used within a State under certain circumstances, to correct inequalities in individual allotments.

When allotments have been determined, the State Allotment Board will issue tax-exemption certificates covering the amount of tax-exempt cotton allotted to producers in each county. Each allotment will be expressed in net pounds of lint cotton.

"Announcement of the county allotments under the Bankhead Act will be made at an early date." Cully A. Cobb, director of the Division of Cotton, said. "It will not be necessary for producers to wait until these figures are announced before making applications for their individual allotments. We expect to mail out these application blanks within a short time. I want to remind cotton farmers that the quantity of tax-exempt cotton allotted to any county is definitely fixed and may be likened to a common fund in which all producers in the county are to share according to their just claims. The claims will be based on the operators' cotton acreage and production during a representative base period. If any operator should claim and receive a farm allotment in excess of the amount to which he is entitled, he does so at the expense of the other operators in the county and he unjustly takes a part of the county allotment to which others are entitled."

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NEW POOL PLAN IN AMENDED MILK LICENSE FOR ST. LOUIS

Redefinition of Class 1 milk, to facilitate more accurate reports, an increase in the Class 1 price to producers for 3.5 per cent milk from \$2 to \$2.25 per hundredweight f.o.b. the city, and a change from the market-wide equalization pool for all distributors to a series of individual distributor pools supervised by the market administrator, are the chief points included in an amended license for the St. Louis milk sales area, completed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Signed by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, the amended license went into effect on March 4.

At the request of the Sanitary Milk Producers, Inc., the Class 1 price under the license is advanced from about 4.3 cents to 4.8 cents a quart, f.o.b. the sales area. When the price was reduced from \$2.35 per 100 pounds to \$2 in November, 1934, it was understood that information would be secured with a view to making any further adjustments deemed advisable under current conditions of supply and demand. Production has declined considerably in the area, the high cost feed situation is unrelieved, Chicago 92-score butter prices have advanced 68 percent over a year ago, with about 50 percent increase in the price paid for milk at evaporating plants. The new producer price is still 27 cents per hundredweight under the parity price or fair exchange level. Agencies on the market favor the advance at this time and will advise the Dairy Section from time to time as to the effect of the price on the market situation as a whole.

The amended license provides also that Class 1 milk is any milk sold or distributed which contains more than one-half of one percent butterfat. This clear definition was deemed essential in order to secure greater uniformity and accuracy in accounting for all milk used in direct consumption. The amended license also contains a clause which authorizes the market administrator to disclose the names of any distributors who have failed to comply with the license.

FOUR NEW ENGLAND MILK LICENSES AMENDED

Amendments to milk licenses for the sales areas of New Bedford and Fall River, Massachusetts, and Providence and Newport, Rhode Island, which authorize a check-off of 3 cents per 100 pounds of milk for administrative purposes instead of 2 cents, as before, have been completed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Signed by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, the amendments will go into effect March 16.

The slight advance in the check-off for administrative and supervisory work was requested by the respective associations of producers because settlements with producers are made twice a month, instead of once a month, as in some other markets. The license carries the usual provision that the market administrator may waive part or all of the deduction if and when the condition of the accounts permits him to do so, and pro rate the balance to the producers.

The cooperative associations of producers on these markets are the Fall River Milk Producers' Association, the New Bedford Milk Producers' Association, the Local Dairymen's Association for Newport and Providence, and the New England Milk Producers' Association.

OKLAHOMA CITY MILK LICENSE TERMINATED

Termination of the milk license for Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to be effective on March 15, has been ordered by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, on recommendation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The Oklahoma City milk license was put into effect June 16, 1934, at the request of the O. K. Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, following a public hearing. On July 2, 1934, a restraining order was issued in District Federal Court upon request of agencies on the market. On October 17, 1934, Judge Vaughn granted a temporary injunction to restrain enforcement of the license, on the ground that it was an unwarranted regulation of intrastate business by Federal authority. The early restraining order prevented the license from becoming operative, and it has not since been in operation on the market.

FIVE FIRMS CITED ON MILK LICENSE VIOLATIONS

Five milk distributing companies -- three in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and two in Kansas City, Missouri -- have been directed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration under authority of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, to show cause why alleged violations of the Ft. Wayne and Kansas City milk licenses should not be referred to the Department of Justice with a request for appropriate action by the Attorney General. Answers to the order to show cause in the Ft. Wayne cases must be made on or before March 11, and in the Kansas City cases on or before March 8, 1935.

Citations on Ft. Wayne license violations were sent to Consumers' Trading Association, Inc., Associated Dairies Co., and Hazel D. King and Robert King, co-partners in the King Dairies.

The citations in the Kansas City violations were issued to John G. Kling and Summe Dairy Company, Kansas City, Missouri, both trading as the Westport Dairy.

Failure to make reports to the market administrator on receipts and sales of milk and cream, and failure to pay the prices established in the license for producers, as well as neglect to deduct and pay over the required amounts per hundredweight of milk for general market services are among the charges made against all of the firms cited.

The Consumers Trading Association, Inc., of Ft. Wayne is also charged with failure to pay balances due to producers on the general adjustment account maintained for all distributors under the pool plan for equalizing the market. The King Dairies of Ft. Wayne are charged with refusal to permit the authorized agents of the Secretary of Agriculture to examine their books and records in furtherance of the duties under license.

John G. Kling of Kansas City, in addition to other allegations, is charged with failure to account for milk produced on his own farm and sold on the market since December 16, 1934, failure to report new producers to the market administrator while operating as the Westport Dairy, and failure to pay new producers for milk during the first 90 days under the Class 3 prices specified for such new producers under the license. He is also charged with failure to pay producers the sums due on the adjustment account maintained for all distributors on the market.

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE TO BE REPORTED BY PROCESSORS BY MARCH 10

Sugar beet processors have been requested by the sugar section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to report by March 10 the acreages contracted to that date for the 1935 sugar beet crop in each factory district. After their reports have been filed with county agents in each factory district, the total acreages contracted for on that date will be compared with the acreage allotment for that district. If the acreage allotment has not been filled by that time, processors during the following 15 days may contract for additional acreage.

"This procedure has been worked out in cooperation with the processors, producers and Extension Service workers in the various states," John E. Dalton, chief of the sugar section, said. "This plan is designed to afford the sugar beet industry the opportunity to obtain the full acreage necessary to produce, with average yields, the national beet sugar marketing quota of 1,550,000 short tons of sugar in 1935."

Acreage allotments for 1935 have already been made to cooperating producers in most States, and processing companies have offered purchase contracts to growers on the basis of the individual acreage allotments. In certain areas where the initial sign-up campaign has not been completed as of March 10, processors are being requested to report beet acreage under contract as of that date, and to make a supplementary report of March 15.

Processors have agreed that if the full district acreage is not contracted for by March 15, growers having allotments already under purchase contract will be given an opportunity to increase their acreage before purchase contracts are offered to growers who do not have a past sugar beet production record. In order that sugar beet producers throughout the nation may be offered the opportunity to produce the full quota of their sugar, if by March 25 the full acreage allotment for each factory district is not placed under contract, the unused acres will be made available to a national reserve to be distributed by the Secretary, pursuant to the terms of the Sugar Beet Production Adjustment Contract.

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SUGAR BEET LABOR HEARINGS IN FOUR DISTRICTS

Four public hearings in connection with 1935 wages for sugar-beet field labor in several western sugar-beet areas have been scheduled, beginning March 11, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced. Notices of the hearings were signed March 4 by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, under the terms of the sugar-beet production adjustment contract. The hearings are to be held in the cities and on the dates that follow:

Pueblo, Colorado, March 11; Denver, Colorado, March 14; Scottsbluff, Nebraska, March 18, and Billings, Montana, March 22.

At each hearing interested parties will be given opportunity to be heard regarding wages to be paid for beet work in their respective districts during the 1935 season, and also regarding the time and method of payment.

"It is hoped that, as far as possible, the labor contract may be established through voluntary action by parties directly interested," John E. Dalton, chief of the sugar section, said. "These hearings have been scheduled in order to expedite the reaching of wage agreements."

William T. Ham of the sugar section is to preside at all four hearings. Josiah C. Folsom and H. H. Simpson, also of the sugar section, will assist in conducting the hearings.

CONVERSION OF PUERTO RICAN CANE TO MOLASSES PERMITTED

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has approved an administrative ruling under Puerto Rican sugarcane production adjustment contract which makes possible the utilization of the surplus sugarcane in Puerto Rico in 1935 for conversion into molasses. The ruling follows:

1. Any producer executing the sugarcane production adjustment contract may apply to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Sugar Section, San Juan, Puerto Rico, for permission to convert, or to sell for conversion, into molasses, all or part of the contracted sugarcane of the farm for 1935 covered by the contract, as defined in section 4 of such contract.

2. Such application shall be submitted on and in accordance with such forms as the Secretary shall furnish, and shall be accompanied by an agreement on the part of the processor, satisfactory to the Secretary, that: (a) The molasses to be processed will be sold for consumption only in Puerto Rico or continental United States; (b) Such molasses will be used only for feed and/or distillation purposes. (c) A copy of all contracts covering the sale of such molasses will be supplied to the Secretary; (d) The processor will furnish the Secretary such information pertaining to the sale of molasses as the Secretary may request.

3. Any such application shall be granted by the issuance of a certificate executed by Bernard Frisbie of the Sugar Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, San Juan, Puerto Rico, or such other agent as the Secretary may designate. Upon receipt of such certificate the producer may process the contracted sugarcane covered thereby into molasses, or may sell such sugarcane for processing into molasses to the processor designated in the certificate. Any sugarcane sold to any processor pursuant to such certificate may be sold under such terms and conditions and for such prices as may be agreed upon between the producer and the processor, and any molasses manufactured from such sugarcane may be sold for the purposes enumerated in section 2 of this ruling under such terms and conditions and at such prices as may be agreed upon between the processor and the purchaser of such molasses.

4. The Secretary reserves the right to increase the rate of the adjustment payment, made under the provisions of Section 21 of the contract, to those producers whom he determines have not had an opportunity to take advantage of this method of disposition of the contracted sugarcane for 1935.

RULINGS APPROVED FOR PHILIPPINE SUGARCANE CONTRACT

Three administrative rulings under the Philippine sugarcane production adjustment contract, providing for (1) joint compliance by two or three contracting farmers, (2) the use of sugar land for the production of tobacco, and (3) the sale of excess sugarcane as such for direct consumption purposes, have been approved by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Under Administrative ruling No. 1, two or more farmers in the same mill district may sign a single-unit joint compliance agreement and pool their production and sales of sugarcane within the total of their allotments upon any land controlled by them.

Administrative ruling No. 2 permits Philippine sugarcane growers to raise tobacco on land taken out of sugar production, but provides that none of the tobacco so grown may enter the United States or its territories or possessions other than the Philippine Islands.

Administrative ruling No. 3, permits planters to sell excess sugarcane in the Islands for use in that area, for direct consumption in the form of sugarcane. The sugarcane so sold is unimportant in relation to the total of excess sugarcane according to Sugar Section officials.

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CALIFORNIA DATE FIRM CITED TO "SHOW CAUSE"

An order requiring Parker Brothers, Thermal, California, to show cause why the company's license to ship dates grown in California should not be suspended or revoked has been signed and issued by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, it has been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In the order it is alleged that the firm of Parker Brothers has violated certain of the minimum sale price provisions established under the agreement by the control committee. Frank Parker and George Parker of Thermal, and Frederick Wightman of Los Angeles are named in the order as individuals and as co-partners trading as Parker Brothers. It directs them to file their answer to the charges with the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., on or before March 14, 1935.

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